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M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO, JUNE 18, 1868.

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For President,
George H. Pendleton,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
THOS. HUBBARD, of Logan.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WILLIAM E. FISCH, of Perry.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
A. HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
S. J. KIRKWOOD, of Seneca.
FOR CHIEF OF SUPREME COURT,
J. M. WEBB, of Mahoning.

VALLANDIGHAM ON THE SITUATION.

From the New York Herald.

DAYTON, OHIO, June 11, 1868.

Dayton became famous during the war as the home of Clement L. Vallandigham. It is a pretty city of thirty thousand inhabitants, who are about equally divided between the two great political parties. Mr. Vallandigham since the war, has pursued his judicial vocation of lawyer and editor, conducting in the latter capacity, an evening daily entitled the Dayton Ledger, which is, of course, the outspoken organ of the peace or positive Democrats who still follow his leadership. Mr. Vallandigham was the Democratic candidate for Governor during the war, but was defeated, as may be remembered, during a very excited campaign. He is prospectively a candidate for office again, and his name has been mentioned for the United States Senatorship from Ohio. I found him quite unreserved in the expression of his views of the great questions now agitating the country, and I have thrown together in this letter what he was very free to state in reference thereto. Mr. Vallandigham is a gentleman of exceedingly good conversational powers, and defined his views with great clearness. His remarks and opinions are given in order in which they transpired during the irregular course of conversation and as transferred from my note book, only it should be understood that in what follows Mr. Vallandigham appears not entirely as an individual, but in great part as a representative of the five or six hundred thousand peace or positive Democrats of the West and such converts from the Republican ranks as are now convinced of the failure of the war to achieve its legitimate objects and admire the anti-war men who had the courage to stand up against the war all through. Of this large number—the figures are big, not nine—Mr. Vallandigham claims to indicate the sentiment.

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE OF THE LAST ANTI-RADICAL MOVEMENT.

If there is to be a new party formed by the anti-impeachment Senators, with Chief Justice Chase for a leader, it must not proceed upon any pretense for setting aside or destroying the Democratic party. It is this not done, there will be another miserable failure like that of the movement originating at Philadelphia. According to Mr. Vallandigham, the convention which met at that city, at the close of the war, attempted to form a great Conservative party, composed of Republicans and positive Democrats, which in its nomenclature, was to ignore both. Its leaders were principally men who were previously in the Republican party. Seward defeated the Whigs and General Scott, in 1852, by free-soiling the party. He defeated the Philadelphia movement, by attempting to ignore the claims of the Democracy. The new movement must begin with the Democratic party as a nucleus, the burial of all dead issues and a platform of principles regarding the living questions of the hour. Any other effort at compromise will prove futile. Mr. Vallandigham quotes his history to show that the "third party," the one attempt to step between revolution and the reactionists, is born of every such period of commotion of the late civil war and just as surely dies a premature death. Its leaders refuse sympathy and fellowship with the reactionists, while they strive to divert from their mad career their late revolutionary colleagues, and think themselves competent to manage both parties. Between them they fail to the ground and are crushed under the wheels of popular progress. The Girondists, after the French revolution, entertained this delusion and perished. The Presbyterians essayed the calming of the troubled waters after the storm raised by Cromwell, but they sank in the whirlpool and high disapproved forever. The Philadelphia Convention is a more recent illustration of the same kind of folly.

PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Vallandigham is satisfied that with harmony at New York and a proper candidate, the Democracy can win next November. The chance for victory is unapproachable. The Republican party just now is lukewarm and disorganized, and without enthusiasm for the ticket placed in nomination at Chicago. With his followers he believes first in choice of George H. Pendleton,

for whom there is a perfect unanimity among the masses and the politicians of the North and West. Mr. Pendleton's strength lies in the enthusiasm of the masses for him, and in his position on the great question of redeeming the bonds in greenbacks, which is so popular with the industrial classes throughout this region.

THE PLATFORM AS IT SHOULD BE.

Mr. Vallandigham lays it down as inevitable that "any nomination or platform at New York which tacitly or openly conceded that the Democratic party during the war made itself odious by complicity or sympathy with treason, and therefore must be openly killed off or quietly suppressed, or which is tacitly or expressly committed to the proposition of the men in the North and West who refused active support to the war," would be followed by a convention of bullies who would proclaim the ancient and rugged principles of Democracy. Absolute equality and toleration, without regard to the war, are demanded for all men.—Copperhead Democrats, war Democrats and Republicans—who act with the Democratic party in the coming struggle against radicalism. "All men ought to be ready to consider and adjust solely with reference to the solid and permanent interests of the country all questions of policy," so as to secure the overthrow of the radicals of '68.

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS IN THE NEW ONE.

Mr. Vallandigham is convinced that the "third party" which is breaking off like a layer from the Radical, will not repeat the blunder of Philadelphia. The movement, which was precipitated by the impeachment of the President, is controlled, in his opinion, by "able and wise men and shrewd politicians." Instead of the "shallow and envious" Seward, it has the "broad, deep and sagacious" Salmon P. Chase for its leader. Mr. Vallandigham does not wish to be understood as abandoning for one moment the claims of the Democrats for nomination in the new movement. Mr. Pendleton is his choice, and he thinks Mr. Pendleton could be elected. If, however, a better name is presented at New York the supporters of Mr. Pendleton would be willing to examine further and would not be found pertinacious. "That gentleman, as the great exponent of the greenback theory, would draw vast numbers of followers from the masses of the Republican party in the West, while

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AS A CANDIDATE.

would bring over its leaders and managers and create fatal dissension in its entire organization. The objection to, or rather the difficulty in the way of, Mr. Chase nomination are two only—first, his position regarding the matters of negro suffrage and negro equality; and second, his actual position on the question of redeeming the bonds. His position on the question of reconstruction is perfectly satisfactory, opposed, as he has expressed himself, to the Congressional plan. The subject need not enter into the Democratic platform, because, as Mr. Vallandigham shrewdly philosophizes, a party out of power had better deal in generalities and make their platform about, while any opposition which might come from enemies of Democracy could be met with the argument that General Grant, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, declares that he will have "no policy." A general amnesty to all white men in the South would be the only requisite to an adjustment of the question in the future, and so far Mr. Chase would be acceptable.

THE FIRST DIFFICULTY IS NOT INSURMOUNTABLE.

The Chief Justice, as a private citizen, enjoys the right of thinking that negro equality and negro suffrage are both eminently proper and just, and had the right of coming back to Ohio last fall to vote, as he did, for the conferment of those privileges on the colored race. But it does not follow that Mr. Chase as President of the United States, need be an urgent or active propagandist of his views outside the State of Ohio, especially as the question of suffrage is a matter, not of national, but of local State politics.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AS THE "FATHER OF GREENBACKS."

The second difficulty is not more formidable. Could Mr. Chase stand up in the Western Democratic Platform? It is the general impression that he is in favor of redeeming the bonds in gold, although Mr. Vallandigham has seen nothing that exactly defines his position on this question. What he has said is nothing whatever as against what he has done. Mr. Chase is the "father of greenbacks," and as the Secretary of the Treasury wrote those words—which will be found on the back of every legal tender: "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on public debt." So, now, Mr. Chase is a gentleman, not merely of ordinary but of great intelligence, and in preparing the manuscript, from which the greenbacks were printed, he doubtless weighed carefully every word which he penned. It will

be observed that he excepts the interest on the public debt, which is only another way of saying that the coupons of the bonds will be paid in gold. Is not this positive evidence that Mr. Chase is "all right on the greenback issue?" As a statesman the Chief Justice undeniably possesses abilities. If the Democratic party is to go outside of its ranks for a candidate, Mr. Vallandigham is for his nomination. By an "outsider" is intimated any Democrat who acted with the Republicans during the war, just as much as it includes those who are now opposed to the party. Chase is preferable before such men as Johnson, Doollittle and Dix. As Mr. Vallandigham expressed himself, "if anything shall reconcile positive Democrats in Chase, in any contingency, it is the fact that he is a statesman and an avowed and not a military man, nor yet identified personally with the exercise of arbitrary power in the States which adhered to the Union." And again, "if so hard pressed for material as to be forced outside of the Democratic party for a candidate, we are for Chase. If there be a bargain, let there be a 'consideration.' If there be a 'sale,' let us have 'value received,' even if greenbacks. If for lack of brains we are compelled to fall back on an outsider, let us see that we get the brains."

NO "GENERAL DIX" AS A CANDIDATE.

"General Dix would not be accepted as a candidate. In Mr. Vallandigham's opinion he would be just as objectionable as General Burnside, who executed the orders for the transferment of Mr. Vallandigham beyond the lines of the Union army. General Dix is not regarded as a Democrat on account of his conduct during the war. Any 'war Democrat' would be feared by, or rather would be distasteful to, the followers of Mr. Vallandigham, because he would naturally feel himself obligated if elected to act in a spirit of proscription towards his peace colleagues. "The General," however, such is the term by which they now call themselves in pursuance of the policy to obliterate all traces of the war in the new movement—would feel safe under Mr. Chase, whom they give credit for more toleration, mercy and justice.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

The weakness of General Hancock would lie in the fact that few knew what his position was during the early part of the war. He is believed to be a sound Democrat, and devoid of the proscription spirit; but no military commander has been in the army since the war, and he is not a native of the South. General Hancock would be a safe choice, but he is not a native of the South. General Hancock would be a safe choice, but he is not a native of the South.

THE OTHER DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Chase would be greatly preferable to General Blair, for whom a movement has begun in portions of the West. As for Horatio Seymour, there is no great feeling in favor of or against him. Hostility might be developed from the impression which exists in the West that in his Albany speech, last spring, he committed himself to the payment of the bonds in gold. General McClellan would have no strength, individually or personally, and would be supported merely as a party man, in whose case it would be the mere absolute strength of the Democracy.

ADMIRAL FARAGUT WOULD NOT BE STRONG ENOUGH.

The remark about opposing a General or military man to Grant applies even more force in the case of the second hero of New Orleans, because, in the midst of the Western people, there is no competition between the two men.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The feeling for the nomination of Mr. Pendleton also contemplates the nomination of an Eastern man for the Vice Presidency, and the names of Hoffman, English and John Quincy Adams are prominently mentioned in connection therewith. Mr. Vallandigham is a great admirer of Mr. English, whom he regards as an undiluted Democrat, although he voted, in 1862, for the abolition of slavery. He is, consequently, for the constitutional amendment, and was a war Democrat. He is one of the party leaders who went through the ordeal unscathed. There is no speculation with reference to any Western man for the second place on the ticket.

THE NOMINATION AND PLATFORM.

Mr. Vallandigham thinks that in the organization of all the elements opposed to radicalism a successful combination can be effected by a broad and general basis of co-operation, which is a different thing from a platform. The latter need not, and should not, make any reference to the dead issues of the past. "Let bygones be bygones." The radicals will be defeated by this policy of attempting a campaign. There are live absorbing questions now on which all the anti-radical voters of the country can rally. There must be no proscription either way for opinions entertained during the war. There must be no indecision of the war. He thinks the position and views of his party may be summed up as follows: Any nomination of a Democrat who adhered rigidly to the Democratic organization during the war would be acceptable, and would develop enthusiasm and strength in proportion as he is recognized as having been a positive Democrat.

any himself with any of the friends of the candidates further than to contribute what influence he possesses for his first choice, Mr. Pendleton. He will stay at private quarters, through a disinclination to consort with any of the numerous delegations of "secorals" at the public hotels.

HON. DANIEL W. VORHEES ON THE RADICAL PLATFORM.

EXTRACT FROM HIS SPEECH DELIVERED AT NEW ALBANY, INDIANA, JUNE 11TH, 1868.

But let us go a step further, and for the purpose of discussing two or three other questions, I want to take up this Chicago platform. They met at Chicago a short time ago to nominate their candidates. There was a spot here and there demonstrating to the great American people that, so far as one great political party is concerned, they have broken down the barrier that kept the black man from civil and social as well as political equality. The first revolution is as follows:

"1. We congratulate the country on the assumed success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutional securing equal civil and political rights to all, and we regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being re-imposed from a state anarchy."

Now, they congratulate country and state a proposition as totally false as any proposition could possibly be made. I need only call your attention to the fact that in every one of these Southern States constitutional seven tenths of the white people of the rebellion, according to one clause of the constitution, is rendered incapable of even keeping a ferry or a mill, I believe, or any of those necessary pursuits, unless he can take the test oath, and when they say they have extended equal civil and political rights, they mean simply to all negroes, not to all white men. [Cheers.] Of course they don't mean to all white men, because that is false. Two-thirds of the people there are disfranchised—to three of them under those bastard constitutions gotten up by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the worthless negro population there. When this party comes before the country congratulating in that equal civil and political rights are extended to all in those States adopting these negro constitutions, they state a palpable, willful and premeditated falsehood. The only escape from it in the world is to say that they didn't mean that the large body of white people down there was any body at all, but that the negroes were all that. Equal civil and political rights are intended to the negroes, but when that is said all is said, but outside of the little ring of negro officials, gathered up of broken-down, degenerate sons of the North, unable to make an honest living anywhere else, eating your bread and drinking your wine at the public expense—outside of such worthless vagabonds as they, the white people of the South, as a body, are disfranchised by the State constitutions now being adopted. Go to Tennessee—it is not so bad as Arkansas. It has been in operation there some time and you can witness its effects. How many white people are there stricken from political existence! When Emerson Etheridge ran for Governor he got about 20,000 votes. The other man, Brownlow, got about 70,000 or 80,000. It was conceded that within a small fraction Etheridge got the whole of the white vote that was cast, especially outside of East Tennessee. A still more sweeping proscription prevails in the Constitution of Arkansas.

The constitution of Louisiana is as proscriptive as the bloody laws once marked out by Scylla, by Mars—marked by the great leaders of a victorious party. It is as malicious as the resolutions of the Jacobin club of France. And yet they come before the country as if they had restored a million of peace and good fellowship. By these constitutions they have simply planted negro supremacy in these States, given them the power to elect members of Congress, which they will speedily do, and Senators; and I heard Mr. Sumner say that he hoped soon to welcome negro Senators upon that floor to occupy the seats once occupied by Clay, by Silas Wright, by Levi Woodbury, by Webster and by Benton. Sirs, when you go to Washington and sit in the galleries and hear Pompey's name called, and Caesar's, and Cuffee's, you will hear the negro of the South vote upon the questions of liberty in this land, the great questions of taxation, of commerce, of finance, and of national progress, and national glory. This is the programme marked out by Radicals, fastened upon these States by virtue of those resolutions that Colonel Thompson drafted at Chicago and came down here to tell you that they meant all that we could desire. I ask of the conservative men of the Second District, outside of the Democratic party, can you

justify these things? You can't say that under this negro rule those Southern States will be your equals in this bright sisterhood. You don't sanction it, and you can't, and the people will rise in their majesty and their power, like a whirlwind, and sweep away this wretched attempt to subvert the prosperity of the country. [Applause.] Now you see plainly what this first resolution means. I will just take my time; if you will bear with me, [several voices, "Go on,"] and tear this Chicago platform to pieces. [Cheers.]

Now let us see what the next plank of the platform is: "2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States."

Ask a Radical who the loyal men of the South are. He will tell you that the white men are disloyal, except those carpet-baggers and Freedmen's Bureau agents. [Applause.] Now, that is true, according to his construction of disloyalty. He says that every man that went into the rebellion is still disloyal. Well, the truth is that nine-tenths of a hundred of the substantial men of the South were in the rebellion. We might as well meet this fact. They fought, were conquered and surrendered, and they have quit, General Lee setting the example. General Lee is not meant here, but only those white men that voted the Mahoe ticket. They are loyal. I am not loyal when it comes to a Radical construction of the term: only those that vote the Radical ticket are loyal, and the negroes prize their loyalty. They say that a black skin means loyalty. The presumption down South is, that the white man is disloyal and a black man loyal. As the lawyers say, the presumption runs against the white man. So that this guarantee likewise, means the negro. But if it is the right of the negro to vote, it is inadmissible; and why hasn't he the right to vote in Indiana and Ohio, as well as in Georgia? Yet last fall the question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people of Ohio, and they voted it down by nearly fifty thousand majority. It was submitted to the people of Michigan, and it was voted down by thirty thousand majority. But they dare not submit the question to the people of Indiana, and they dare not do it at the South, but they enforce it South by legislative proceedings in Congress, supported by the bayonet, for which you pay out of your hard earned taxes. Negro suffrage there is a great thing. What is this but a party trick? What is this but a spotted and piebald platform. If it is right for a black man to vote there, it is right for him to vote here. Why do this party not stand up like men, and advocate the doctrine logically? No man or more cowardly, no more pitiful, no more evasive dodge was ever placed before the American people in a political platform than that second infamously false plank, white North and black South. [Cheers.]

Now let us see what comes next. Ah, gentlemen, there will be a reckoning. Well they know that this people will not go into partnership with the black man. Well they dare not submit the question in squaring to this people, but appeal to your prejudices and your passions. A people that are powerless and helpless they degrade because they have the power. If this was done to the people of Indiana, so help me my Father in Heaven, I would have the boundaries of your State and take up with some other people, who believe in equal and exact justice to all men, and exclusive privilege to no man, and that act on the principle of the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." [Applause.]

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tion will come, for no people will allow the laboring man to pay a debt in a kind of currency that the rich man has not likewise to pay in; in other words, this financial question is one of the greatest of this age. We have a national debt amounting to \$3,000,000,000 of dollars, and that is no more than one-half of your indebtedness. Let us look calmly at this question of debt. I will stand on that plank of the platform long enough to do what Greeley said he did when Scott was nominated—to spit on it. It is hard to tell exactly how much we owe, they have such a way of covering up things from the eyes of the people. But when the national, State, county and municipal taxes are all summed up, the American people, as a body, do not owe less than six thousand millions of dollars. You may double the national debt by adding to it the State and local taxes. But all has to be paid, and paid in but one way, and that is by your hard earned taxes. Now the wealthy men of this country are what are called bondholders. The poor man that owns forty or eighty acres of land can not lay by money enough to buy bonds, but when you hear of a man living on the interest of his money, you say he is well off. Well the bondholder is just that. This Congress of the United States exempts by law the wealth covered by these Government bonds—in other words, the man that before the war owned a steamboat, had to pay taxes on all his property. He had enough, however, when those bonds were legalized, to sell out his property and put his money in these bonds; and then the tax-gatherers passed his door no more. Now, my fellow citizens, not only does the tax-gatherer not molest the bondholder, but the Government is required to pay what it owes him, in gold, while it pays its other creditors in paper.

Let me take these planks up a little irregularly. Here is one which says: "10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and exile, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The houses and pensions provided by law for those brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are cards of the people; a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care."

That all sounds well, is eloquently written, but suppose I should ask a lame soldier to get on the stand here, such a one as stamped New Hampshire with Col. Thompson, of New York. I would say to him: Col. where did you lose that leg of yours? "I lost it at the Wilderness in the midst of the thickest and hottest charges." Well, how do you get along now? "It is a hard life, I struggle along." But, I will take a one-legged farmer here, and ask him how he gets along, and whether he does not receive a pension. "Yes, but I am paid in greenbacks, while Mr. Smith, the banker, is paid in gold." But are you Radical in favor of paying the bondholder in greenbacks? Some of them will say that they are. Why don't Congress do it then? Congress has had the power to do it within the past six years, and they have the power now. Suppose I tell these soldiers to stand aside, and ask the purse-proud aristocrat for whom these laws were made. The honest bondholder would ask no tax-gatherer to go to another man's house and collect money while he is exempt from paying any taxes. But I will ask Mr. Bondholder, where are you for? "Oh, I am for Congress, the loyal and patriotic Congress, headed by Ben. Butler, and the honest Congress, the patriots and heroes." Why are you so loyal for Congress, my friend? "Why," says he, "I am for Congress because it is for me and my wife, my son John and his wife, my four, and no more." [Applause and laughter.] "God bless the patriotic Congress," says the bondholder. "Why, says I do you break out in such an effusion, my friend? "Why," says he, "I tell you how it is. When this war broke out, I owned a great deal of property. My friend in Congress said if I would invest my money in Government bonds, that I should not pay any taxes; so I sold my property and bought these bonds, and now I wear purple and linen, far sumptuously every day, sit in church in a velvet-lined prayer-book. I don't pay any taxes, but my neighbors do." I become indignant, and I say, Hold on: do you mean to say that no tax-gatherer visits you, but does visit your neighbor? "Well, yes, I reckon he does go there." But in that book which illustrates all moral truth we find Lazarus, a soldier possibly returned from the wars, at the bondholder Dives' gate, for Dives was evidently in favor with the Government, and of course a bondholder. When Lazarus came back he laid down at the rich man's gate, and prayed for a crust of bread, but Dives turned a deaf ear to his appeal. The dogs came and licked Lazarus' wounds, and at last he died, and if the account had stopped there we would have thought that the justice of God was imperfect. But we are bridged across the gulf that divides time from eternity, and we are enabled by the lifting of the curtain to see what took place there. You see the maimed soldier at rest in Abraham's bosom, and the bondholder Dives lifted up his voice, according to inspiration, in hell, and I pray thought he ought to be there. [Loud laughter and applause.] I say not irreverently, but when the Bible puts him there I say it is right that he should be there.

But the burden of indebtedness upon this country is too vast to be trifled with. The taxable wealth of Great Britain amounts to about \$30,000,000,000. Our amounts are \$12,000,000,000; yet our debt is \$3,000,000,000, taken altogether, while England's is about \$5,000,000,000, but little more than half our burden.

But I would pay every debt in the common currency of the people. I know no estate in my view of American citizenship. A bondholder told me this spring: "I want the bonds paid off in greenbacks because the gold interest I have collected has paid me back all they have cost me, and I don't care to make a speculation off an impoverished people." They say again: "It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as our national faith will permit."

Now say to them, why don't Congress do it? You have two thirds majority there—why don't you do it? But the national faith with bondholders' convention means just what personal faith meant with Shylock when he attempted to get a pound of flesh out of poor Antonio's heart. Again: "The national debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done."

They don't say it shall be done, but it shall be done whenever it can honestly be done. That means never, with them. I would read it thus: "The national debt should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done."

Now the Radical economy is this. In the contingent expenses of the House, I remember one item of \$700, spent to buy members gloves to go to a funeral. [Laughter.] Several hundred dollars for soap.

[Mr. Cravens here said, "They needed that."]

My friend, Mr. Cravens, says they need more soap than they get. [Laughter.] But the Radical Congress preaches economy. Satan might as well preach the gospel. No more prodigal and imprudent speculators upon the people's money ever assembled than these men are.

They speak of Andrew Johnson's dishonesty. Whatever may have been his faults as an executive [Cheers—how, in action, not prompt as I would have him, not wise in calling around him his Cabinet and his officers; not the best judge of men and when that is said all his faults are told, and then place up a man as pure and honest and free from corruption as ever lived in the White House. The charge of corruption will never live at his door;—stagnant may, but temper may, injustice appointments may, but dishonesty never. An idea of this band of scoundrels may be seen in their attempt to get hold of Alva Veto, and their bringing the charge of corruption against Andrew Johnson. They have the power to retrench and economize; they think it.

They thank the thirty-five Senators that voted to impeach Andrew Johnson. For what was he impeached? Ever since the foundation of your Government the President has had the right to remove his Cabinet officers. No man with a soul in him no man but a corrupt politician would have remained in a Cabinet where he was not wanted.

[Mr. Vorhees here briefly referred to the case of the removal of Secretary Stanton and the Civil Tenure Bill, and continued.]

Then they have a plank about foreign immigration, and a plank in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Now there have been some of our citizens unjustly imprisoned in England and Ireland. I believe, however, that Congress is the way making power in this country. Congress, and Congress alone has the power to declare war for any violation of the rights of a citizen anywhere. The Radicals have Congress, and yet they come with their lying cant before the foreign people of this country as though they were friends of prisoners in foreign countries.

Gentlemen, if you mean business, be business. If you think England has trampled, as I think she has, on the rights of our naturalized citizens, the Radicals have Congress, and Congress is the law-making power. Pass your resolutions demanding redress, and if England don't act, then you have a remedy in your hands; but don't come before the people pretending that you are for a thing and don't do it. You cavil in favor of foreign citizens and don't act, and from first to last that platform is a mockery; there is not a straight out-and-out commitment from beginning to end; all is conditional, all diplomatic, all deception. There is the platform on which they stand.

At the annual election in Oregon, in 1866, the Radicals carried thirteen counties for the Legislature, and the Democrats ten.

At the recent election twenty counties choose Democratic members of the Legislature, and three Radicals.

That's Grant's prestige! Just such prestige will give the Democracy every State in the Union this fall.—Spirit.

Mr. DRS. BUTLER asked: "Do you know of any money contributed for political purposes?" "I do, sir; I helped to raise \$30,000 not long ago for such purpose." [The end of the committee picked up at once.] "You will state to the court what was made of it." "It was used," replied Mr. Wood, "to enable the Republicans to carry the New Hampshire election."

A Georgia politician says of an opponent that he would be an average hog in any drove.